



TITLE:

RELATIVE E-RINGS(Algorithmic problems in algebra, languages and computation systems)

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CITATION:

Hirano, Yasuyuki. RELATIVE E-RINGS(Algorithmic problems in algebra, languages and computation systems). 数理解析研究所講究録 2006, 1503: 57-59

ISSUE DATE:

2006-07

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/58477>

RIGHT:

RELATIVE E-RINGS

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1. INTRODUCTION

In [4, Problem 45], L. Fuchs posed the following problem:

Which rings R satisfy $R \cong \text{End}(R^+)$? The author presents

In 1973, P. Schultz [5] gave a partial solution to this problem. In particular, he studied commutative rings R satisfying $R \cong \text{End}(R^+)$ and he called such rings E-rings. For E-rings, see the book “Additive Groups of Rings I ([3])” by S. Feigelstock.. Recently, in [2] R. Göbel, S. Shelah and L. Strüggmann constructed noncommutative rings R satisfying $R \cong \text{End}(R^+)$.

2. RELATIVE E-RINGS

Let R be a ring with identity. By R^+ we denote the additive group of the ring R . For an element $a \in R$, we have the mapping $a_l : R \rightarrow R$ defined by $x \rightarrow ax$. a_l is called the left multiplication induced by a . Similarly we have the right multiplication induced by a . Obviously the sets $\{a_l \mid a \in R\}$ and $\{a_r \mid a \in R\}$ form rings. We denote these rings by R_l and R_r , respectively.

Definition 2.1. A ring R is called an E-ring if $R_l = \text{End}(R^+)$.

The detailed version of this paper has been submitted for publication elsewhere.

This notion is generalized as follows.

Definition 2.2. Let S be a ring and let R be a ring such that R is a right S -module. A ring R is called a left E-ring relative to S if $R_l = \text{End}_S(R_S)$.

Let \mathbf{Z} denote the ring of rational integers. Then a left E-ring relative \mathbf{Z} is nothing else but an E-ring. Let S be a ring and let R be a ring such that R is a right S -module. Then $\text{End}_S(R_S)$ always contains R_l . Hence we can say that left E-rings relative to S are those rings R such that $\text{End}_S(R_S)$ is small as possible.

From the definition of a relative E-ring, the following is obvious.

Proposition 2.3. *Let S be a ring and let R be a ring such that R is a right S -module. If R is a left E-ring relative to S and if $f \in \text{End}(R_S)$, then $f(R)$ is a principal right ideal of R .*

Also we can easily see the following:

Proposition 2.4. *Let S be a ring and let R be a ring such that R is a right S -module.*

- (1) *The ring R is a left E-ring relative to S .*
- (2) *Every element of R_r commutes with any element of $\text{End}_S(R_S)$.*

As a corollary, we have the following characterizations of an E-algebra relative to a commutative ring.

Corollary 2.5. *Let S be a commutative ring and R be an S -algebra. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *R is an E-ring relative to S .*
- (2) *$R_r = \text{End}_S(R_S)$.*
- (3) *R is a commutative ring and $R \cong \text{End}_S(R_S)$.*
- (4) *$\text{End}_S(R_S)$ is a commutative ring.*

Example 2.6. Let R be a commutative ring and let $S = R[x, y]$. Consider the ring $A = S/(x) \oplus S/(y)$. Then A is a S -algebra, but A is not a cyclic S -module. Clearly $\text{End}_S(A) \cong A$ and so $\text{End}_S(A)$ is commutative. Therefore A is a relative E-algebra over S .

Example 2.7. Let R be a commutative ring and let S be a multiplicatively closed subset of R . Then $S^{-1}R$ is a relative E-algebra over S .

Let R be a commutative ring and let $\{I_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ be a family of ideals of R satisfying the condition that $I_n \subseteq I_m$ whenever $n \geq m$. We can then define a topology on the set R with an open basis $\{a + I_n \mid a \in R, n \geq 0\}$. This topology is called the linear topology defined by a family of ideals $\{I_n\}_{n \geq 0}$. Then we can construct the completion \hat{R} of R . It is well-known that

$$\hat{R} \cong \varprojlim_n R/I_n.$$

Example 2.8. Let R be a commutative ring and consider the linear topology defined by a family of ideals $\{I_n\}_{n \geq 0}$. Then the completion \hat{R} of R is a relative E-algebra over R .

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